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and Japan, who by reason of rival interests in the Far East do not love each other, means serious obstacles for us in Manchuria is not yet quite apparent.

But while our Atlantic coast appears to be reasonably secure, the Pacific Ocean seems now to be left in the hands of Japan and the United States. Captain Mahan does not expressly say whether in his opinion any danger to us is imminent from that fact, but he does point out that our Pacific coast is the most exposed part of our territory.

In all his expositions of the situation in which nations now find themselves Captain Mahan takes pains to say that the most delicate and complicated relations do not necessarily mean war. But he points out in a masterly way the facts that enable us to understand how wise must be the statesmanship, which in circumstances easily conceivable can perform the difficult task of avoiding it. The book deserves the careful attention of every student of current history.

MINOR NOTICES

Quellenkunde zur Weltgeschichte: Ein Handbuch. Unter Mitwirkung von Dr. Adolf Hofmeister, Privatdozent an der Universität Berlin, und Dr. Rudolf Stübe, Oberlehrer in Leipzig, bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Dr. Paul Herre, Privatdozent an der Universität Leipzig. (Leipzig, Dieterich, 1910, pp. xii, 400.) This volume represents an attempt on the part of its authors to present a bibliography of universal history—a work such as Langlois in his *Manuel de Bibliographie Historique* (1896, p. 98) called “mongrel, neither entirely elementary nor entirely scientific”. Notwithstanding this condemnation it must be acknowledged that a work such as this is extremely useful. With the veritable flood of historical productions there is needed a book which will give the ordinary reader a few indications as to what are considered some of the best works on a historical topic in which he may be interested. Even the scholar will find such a bibliography an excellent starting-point, and the college student, who is not specializing in history, will find it answering most of his needs.

This work is compiled from the German point of view, much the greatest number of treatises cited being German and the sections devoted to German history being more elaborate than those dealing with other countries. Works in languages other than Latin and those of Germanic and Romance origin are not cited.

In arrangement the work is patterned after Dahlmann-Waitz. No critical estimates of books are attempted except in so far as large type is used for the important works. The four large divisions: Universal, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern history are subdivided into a general survey and smaller chronological periods, and these in turn are divided by countries. Marginal indices for the latter show whether the titles are “sources”, “political”, “constitutional”, “industrial”, “religious”, *et*

cetera. Cross-references are given to works cited before or after. A good table of contents precedes and an excellent author-index follows the work. In all there are 3923 titles, but this would be largely increased if all the minor titles were numbered.

Every user will find that there are works which he would have included and many which he would have left out, particularly those which seem to be put in merely because they are in a series. Some noticeable weaknesses are the portion dealing with the English Industrial Revolution, the absolute ignoring of all French works on palaeography, and the omission of works like those of Lowell and Dupriez on European governments.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

The Sea-Kings of Crete. By Rev. James Baikie, F.R.A.S. (London, Adam and Charles Black, 1910, pp. xiv, 274.) If a taking title be half the battle, this book should succeed. It suggests romantic possibilities; and the promise, on the whole, is not badly kept. It is, perhaps, the best book for the lay reader who would acquaint himself with the main results of the marvellous work carried on in Crete in the decade just closed; or for the ordinary traveller who would "do" Minoan Crete in short order.

The value of the book is best felt by one who, like the present writer, has twice visited Crete with no such guide. Indeed, the Crete he first saw in 1899 had nothing prehistoric to show save Evans's seal-stones, the Dictaean Cave, and a few blocks of stone sticking out of a hillside at Knossos. Six years later he found those blocks become a six-acre four-story palace uncovered by Evans's spade; and a good part of three days even with the guidance of Evans himself and Dörpfeld hardly sufficed to thread the mazes of the Labyrinth. And now that the Labyrinth has grown more intricate with each season's digging, and Phaestos and Hagia Triada and Gournia and other prehistoric seats have given up their secrets, a comprehensive clue to Minoan Crete is much needed. For that we should have looked to Evans himself, but, instead of proceeding to a definitive general work, he has chosen to confine himself for the present to one phase of it and the first installment of his monumental *Scripta Minoa* appeared in 1909.

Meantime, we have had in rapid succession Mosso's *The Palaces of Crete* (1906), Burrows's *Discoveries in Crete* (1907), and the Hawes's *Crete the Forerunner of Greece* (1909). In point of authority, Mr. Baikie is not in the same class with any of these, but he has at least seen Crete and carefully exploited Evans's voluminous reports and the main literature of the subject. With the material well in hand, he has told his story vividly and sympathetically. After preparing the way with chapters on the Legends, the Homeric Civilization, and Schliemann and his Work, he discusses the Palace of Broad Knossos (chs. iv., v.), Phaestos, Hagia Triada, and Eastern Crete (ch. vi.); Crete and Egypt (ch. vii.); the Destroyers (ch. viii.); the Periods of Minoan Culture

(ch. ix.) ; Life under the Sea-Kings (ch. x.) ; and Letters and Religion (ch. xi.). Some of these chapters (notably vii., viii., x., xi.) yield vivid pictures of Minoan life ; and the author does not blink the paradoxes of the Minoan revelation. "Samson made sport for his Cretan captors" and "the great champion whom David met and slew in the vale of Elah was a Cretan", as was his royal body-guard and its faithful captain, Ittai of Gath. So "almost certainly" Plato's "wonderful island State . . . was indeed Minoan Crete, and the men of the Lost Atlantis whose portraits Proclus saw in Egypt were none other than the Kephtiu of the tombs of Sen-mut and Rekh-ma-ra".

The book is sumptuously illustrated (32 full-page photographs) but strangely fails to give any palace plans. One misses too a fuller account and reproduction of the Phaestos Disk, already unriddled in a popular magazine.

J. IRVING MANATT.

Forschungen zur Geschichte des ausgehenden Fünften und des Vier-ten Jahrhunderts. Von Ulrich Kahrstedt. (Berlin, Weidmann, 1910, pp. 282.) We have here a doctor's dissertation and a group of seminary reports. They are dedicated to Eduard Meyer. For their kind they are uncommonly good and reveal a firm grasp of the sources and problems of Greek history during the fourth century B. C. A large number of additions to our knowledge is made. Kahrstedt has an especial knack for handling chronological relations, and in his thesis he has laid the foundations for a new synthesis of general history between 355 and 340 B. C. This he attempts to make himself, but, though he combines his materials deftly and with good historical sense, to me at least his conclusion does not appear to issue inevitably from his premises. Demosthenes he represents as a deliberate agent of Artaxerxes Ochus—playing the diplomatic game with skill, intelligence, and, on the whole, success, but without loyalty to the interests of Athens or of Greece. If that were the case, and both Philip and Aeschines knew it, as Kahrstedt alleges, how different would have been the tenor of the oration *Against Ctesiphon*? The policy advocated by Demosthenes in regard to Philip is intelligible throughout on the theory that he sought to preserve for Athens the largest possible amount of liberty and power. That he made mistakes, particularly in his estimate of the strength and intentions of Philip, I do not deny, and that his course benefited Persia, I cheerfully concede, but that he was a traitor seems to me incredible and still unproven. That Kahrstedt has established his point—that the Spartan admirals entered upon office at the fall equinox and not at the summer solstice—is granted. On the other hand, his treatment of the symmory question, despite a number of good remarks, is as a whole unacceptable. To me it is unthinkable that *τίμημα* simply equals *οὐσία*. In that case the total wealth of Athens in 378 B. C. was but 5750 talents. How then could Eubulus have collected annually 400(600), Lycurgus 1200, talents in

taxes over and above the yield of the *leiturgies*? No state could take yearly 10 or 20 per cent. of its entire evaluation. Had the Athenians possessed only 5750 talents worth of property of all kinds their total income must have amounted to much less than their public revenues. The thought is monstrous. Kahrstedt has some very good ideas about the *coup d'état* of 411 B. C., but I am far from convinced that the documents in Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, 30-31, are forgeries. His omission throughout of the worse than useless Greek accents deserves all praise; his proof-reading none whatever.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON.

Du Rôle des Tribuns de la Plèbe en Procédure Civile. Par Eugène Lefèvre, Docteur en Droit, Licencié ès Lettres, Élève de l'École des Hautes-Études. (Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1910, pp. 285.) Hitherto we have had no systematic study of that phase of the tribune's activity which is discussed here. This book not only fills this gap, but fills it in an adequate way. The qualities which recommend it particularly to the reader are the judicial attitude of the author and the clarity of his style. Positive conclusions on many points cannot be reached because of the paucity of evidence, but the main lines of development are traced with reasonable certainty. The treatment is historical and naturally divides itself into three periods, covering the use made by the tribune of his veto power in civil actions before the Lex Aebutia (149-126 B. C.), which tended to substitute the formulary process for the *legis actio*, conditions after the passage of that law, and procedure under the principate. In consequence of the change which this law introduced the magistrate acquired a larger discretion in the exercise of his judicial functions, and the more frequent use made by the tribune of his veto power in the second period was a natural concomitant of this development. The tribune's right of intercession in civil actions continues unimpaired into the imperial period, except that the movement to check certain abuses in the exercise of it, which began with Sulla's dictatorship, is still under way in the early empire. With the establishment of the principate the right of appeal in civil cases appears and develops by the side of the intercession down to the third century, when the tribunate loses its significance. In opposition to the view held by Mommsen and others, Dr. Lefèvre thinks the evidence insufficient to prove that the right of appeal developed out of the tribune's veto power. In fact the different domains which these two processes occupied and the different results which they accomplished seem to disprove the hypothesis. The negative conclusion which the author reaches on this point is an illustration of the sanity of judgment which characterizes the entire work.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul. By T. G. Tucker, Litt.D., Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne.

(New York, The Macmillan Company, 1910, pp. xix, 453.) This volume, though by no means epoch-making, will meet a cordial reception from the reading public. The author has already issued a *Life in Ancient Athens* which has achieved a marked success, and now in a greater compass he has endeavored to prepare a similar work on Rome. His avowed aim has been "to make the unlearned public feel interest in ancient life and thought"; and measured by this standard the work must be pronounced as reaching its goal despite considerable unevenness in execution. Four hundred and forty-nine pages are no very ample space wherein to describe the entire society, polity, and economic condition of the world of 60 A. D. On the whole more would have been accomplished by courageously omitting the inadequate chapters on the Imperial System, the Army, the Religion, etc., and concentrating strictly upon the private antiquities.

Dr. Tucker follows careful guides, and his opinions are almost always sound if not always very striking. In fact many chapters bear the evidence of a close though commendable companionship with Friedlaender and Marquardt. The entire omission of any kind of foot-notes is, considering the audience, an admirable feature and worthy of imitation. Taking the book in its entirety, it is not likely to supplant any of the existing works on the subject, with the possible exception of the old antiquated translation of Becker's *Gallus*, and it will bring little that is new to the advanced scholar. The style, however, is eminently readable, and it will prove most interesting as supplementary work for the high school and college freshman Latin student. It ought surely to find its way into all educational libraries. The illustrations are numerous, well-chosen, and truly helpful to the text.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Third Series, volume IV. (London, the Society, 1910, pp. vii, 174, 30.) This volume, thinner than most of its predecessors, contains in fact but 160 pages of text. Besides the presidential address of Archdeacon Cunningham, devoted mainly to consideration of Lord Bacon's ideas respecting history and to the application of them to modern inquiries, the book contains seven papers read before the society by its members. Mr. I. S. Leadam offers a competent but compressed study of the finance of Lord Treasurer Godolphin, Mr. Hubert Hall a statement of the sources for the history of Sir Robert Walpole's financial administration. The late Mr. L. W. Vernon Harcourt suggests a plausible solution of the old puzzle respecting Shakespeare's fusion of Sir John Oldcastle and Sir John Falstaff or Fastolf, the writer having discovered a Sir John Fastolf of Nacton who is earlier than Sir John of Caister the general, and whose story has relations to that of Prince Hal and Chief Justice Gascoigne. Mr. R. A. Roberts, secretary to the Historical Manuscripts Commission, describes the history and operations of that commission. Under the title, The

Duc de Choiseul and the Invasion of England, 1768-1770, Miss Margaret C. Morison describes the secret reports respecting the possibilities of such invasion which Choiseul obtained from two emissaries, Colonel Grant of Blairfindy and Lieutenant-Colonel Beville—parts of the same scheme of spying with which American students are familiar in the case of the reports made to Choiseul respecting American conditions by Johann Kalb. Out of the estate book of Henry de Bray of Harlestone in Northamptonshire, 1289-1340, Miss Dorothy Willis develops an interesting picture of village conditions at the time. Finally Miss M. D. Gordon studies certain questions regarding ship-money under Charles I.—its assessment, collection, and amount.

L'Immunité Franque. Par Maurice Kroell, Docteur en Droit. (Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1910, pp. xxiii, 363.) A painstaking study of the immunity—that ill-understood, political institution which proved such a potent factor in making feudal society—has long been needed. Fustel de Coulanges was never as brilliant in constructing feudal origins as in upsetting extreme “Germanist” contentions; he guessed a good deal, and used documents whose spurious character has now been established. And the treatises of Waitz, Brunner, and Esmein are too general to convey a clear-cut impression of the immunity itself. It has remained for one of Professor Esmein’s students to supply the need.

M. Kroell takes us back to the fourth and fifth centuries in order to indicate the tendency of the Roman emperors to exempt not only their own personal estates but also the private domains of various lay and ecclesiastical magnates from the jurisdiction of the regular provincial officials. This condition the Franks found and adopted upon entering the empire; and their kings, in order to ensure the loyalty of the foremost chieftains, began to issue formal prohibitions to the royal officers against entering the immune lands. Thus in the Merovingian period the immune proprietor becomes almost independent, although his freemen and serfs owe the king military service, and in some regions he continues to pay taxes. The Merovingian immunity is “un privilège anarchique, accordé par la royauté à des *potentes laïcs ou ecclésiastiques* en vue de s’assurer leur fidélité”. On the other hand, the Carolingian immunity, according to the author, is essentially different. Charlemagne conceived of it as a useful method of organization for ecclesiastical lands, and he and his successors, while extending it over their vast empire and granting new powers to the proprietors, tried to make the immunity a royal institution, for a time with success.

The greater part of the work is admirably clear, accurate, and convincing. There are important chapters on the life of the people upon immune estates and on the privileges of the proprietors—financial, judicial, and military—as complete doubtless as the fragmentary character of the sources would allow. Perhaps to some of us the very sharp line drawn between the Merovingian and Carolingian periods will seem a

sacrifice to too great clearness, and the closing section, which treats of the disappearance of the immunity under the early Capetians and the most frequent merging of the old immune estate into the ecclesiastical allod, should be more detailed. Even in the latter matter, however, the book is a distinct contribution to the history of feudal society.

There are full bibliographies of primary and secondary sources, a map indicating the bishoprics and abbeys which were immune under Charlemagne, and convenient lists not only of some 223 authentic charters extending from Dagobert (635) to Lothaire (839) but also of 64 spurious diplomas.

CARLTON H. HAYES.

A Manual of English Church History. By the Rev. Charles Hole, B.A., formerly Fellow and Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London. With a preface by the Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. (London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. vii, 494.) This is a book of very uneven merit. The sections on the Reformation, about a third of the whole, are the best. Here the author deals with a limited period, easily grasped as a whole and in which the divisions by reigns correspond with the natural divisions of the subject. In the sections on the Hanoverian Church the order is confused, the thread repeatedly broken, and the treatment often falls into what are little better than poorly connected sketches. In spite of its awkward arrangement, the book has many good points. It is supplied with abundant references to sources and literature. The author was familiar with the authorities and wrote with his knowledge well in hand. He had spent a long time upon the topic as a diligent student and he wrote his book after many years of lecturing upon English church history. This the book shows clearly and the reader feels at every turn. Unfortunately he also feels that the author views the past through the glasses of a party in the modern Church of England. Although it can be said that his personal position never materially distorts his perspective, it constantly colors his language. When he deals with the Church in the Heptarchy the reader easily sees what sort of ritual would be preferred by him in the twentieth century. But nowhere have his party principles led him to manipulate facts or to swerve from good faith. In this respect the first impression of language is unfortunate and stands in the way of the book's usefulness. There are in it many excellent summaries and numerous clear-cut statements and explanations. But the book lacks the form, and is too bristling with facts, to be acceptable to the average reader, and it is without that careful arrangement necessary to be highly profitable as a text-book or manual. It is full of information, especially in the modern period, yet not full enough to be a useful book of reference. It might be used to most advantage in connection with a more orderly and well-balanced treatment of the history, and its careful statements would throw needed light upon books better in form but of less sub-

stance. One cannot help regretting that the author had not subjected the book to a severe editor and written with the benefit of his criticism.

J. C. AYER, JR.

Die Kulturwerte der Deutschen Literatur des Mittelalters. Von Kuno Francke. (Berlin, Weidmann, 1910, pp. xiv, 293.) This book is a restatement, with many welcome and suggestive additions, of the author's *Social Forces in German Literature* which appeared in 1896 and which has met with such deserved success. As in the older work, Professor Francke starts with the conviction that "the prime motive power of all progress . . . is the continual struggle between individualistic and collectivistic tendencies."

Ch. I., "Das Zeitalter der Völkerwanderung", traces the changes of character in the Germanic tribes during the migratory period in the direction of intense individualism, a change most vividly apparent in persons like the Merovingian queens Fredegonde and Brunichild.

Ch. II., "Die Entwicklung der Feudal-Theokratischen Gesellschaft", depicts the conflict between Church and State, and the consequent struggle between ecclesiastical and mundane ideas in all the arts of the time, with the one exception of architecture. The discussion of the literature of the period from the *Heliand* to the *Carmina Burana* is illuminated by very happy references to later phenomena. So the consummate art with which Dürer and Bach blended national feeling with Christian ideals is happily contrasted with the *Heliand's* inability to assimilate the spirit of Christianity and with Otfried's mechanical method.

Ch. III., "Die Blüte Ritterlicher Kultur", emphasizes the vitality of the institutions of papacy and empire as binding influences on the individualism of the society of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Significant here is the author's insistence that in the best exemplars of the poetry and sculpture of the time—as for instance in the complex character of Gudrun or in the figures on the Cathedral of Naumburg—discipline acts as a mellowing and not as a stifling influence. Towards the end of the period, however, social discipline had become empty mockery, as appears in the cynical defiance of the moral ideals of knighthood in Gottfried's *Tristam and Isolde*. This dissolution of the principles of chivalric society prepares us for the advent of a new class as the bearers of German civilization.

In ch. IV., "Die Kultur des Bürgertums", the rise into power of this class is admirably sketched. Welcome here is the full discussion, enlivened by interesting parallels and contrasts, of preachers and mystics—phenomena usually passed over slightlying in histories of literature. The interpretation of the Volkslied shows excellent insight into the ineffable charm of that form of poetry. The brilliant closing paragraphs significantly introduce Holbein and Holbein in juxtaposition with the important

literary representatives of the period. We look forward with anticipation to the appearance of the remaining volumes of the work.

CAMILLO VON KLENZE.

The Frankpledge System. By William Alfred Morris, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of European History in the University of Washington. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xii, 194.) In this scholarly essay, Dr. Morris has presented to us a very interesting study of an important subject and a splendid illustration of the scientific use of the sources. It is significant that this work is dedicated to the memory of Professor Charles Gross. It will be some time before work can be done on any subject in medieval English constitutional history which will not owe much of its inspiration to that great Harvard scholar, whose conscientious accuracy, profound learning, untiring zeal, and friendly encouragement have influenced not only the students who have been so unfortunate as to have known him, but all students of the subject.

The treatment is outlined briefly in the titles of the five chapters: Origin; Distribution; Organization and Functions; The View; Decline and Results. The appendix contains a royal writ for holding view of frankpledge in 1218; oath of persons put under frankpledge in London in the fourteenth century; tithing-list at Harston, Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Richard II.; list of works cited.

Frankpledge is defined as a system of compulsory, collective bail, fixed for individuals as a safeguard in case of crime. It is not mere suretyship. Dr. Morris says very decidedly, and we think rightly: "Any reference to a frankpledge system before the Norman Conquest must be regarded as misleading." This is significant of the changed attitude of students in emphasizing the vast changes wrought by the Norman Conquest. Later, the writer speaks of the fourteenth century as "after two hundred and fifty years of radical reorganization of English institutions".

Dr. Morris has dealt with many more important questions than that of origin. He has made a most important contribution in pointing out the danger of putting too much trust in the statements of the law-writers without correcting them by the records.

Much light is thrown on representation, suitors, relation of freemen and villeins, etc. We think "vill" is a better term than township, and we wish Dr. Morris had spoken more definitely of the representation of a vill which is also a tithing, and of the relation of view of frankpledge to the two "Great Lawdays of the Hundred".

Frankpledge undoubtedly formed one of the strong influences in the social and political environment of the men of the vill. It also shows the importance of neighborhood and illustrates one of the many ways in which that relation was used in early jurisdiction.

It was not maintained uniformly throughout England. It began to

decline in the reign of Edward I., and the quarterly sessions of the justices of the peace, instituted in 1363, took away what life was left, though some survivals may be found in the nineteenth century.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

Comptes de la Ville d'Ypres de 1267 à 1329. Publiéés par G. des Marez, Archiviste de la Ville de Bruxelles, et E. de Sagher, Archiviste de la Ville d'Ypres. Tome premier. [Académie Royale de Belgique, Commission Royale d'Histoire.] (Bruxelles. P. Imbreghets, 1909, pp. xxiii, 627.) The accounts of Ypres are probably the oldest and are certainly among the most important of town accounts to be found for the old provinces of Belgium. The first is of 1267-1268; then there are a good many fragments relating to years between 1276 and 1304; and from 1304 the series is fairly regular, with gaps, however, here and there in the fourteenth century and more frequently in the fifteenth. They are not complete enough, unfortunately, to give full knowledge either of the receipts or of the expenditures of the city. They contain, however, precise information on a great variety of matters, most commonly: revenue from fines, from charges upon property taken out of the city, from payments for acquisition of burgessy or recovery of rights thereof; outlay for rents or annuities arising from expropriations by the city, for salaries, for pleas before church courts, for travelling and other expenses of officers or agents of the city, for gifts out of courtesy or obligation to various persons, for police service and public works. Now and then appear exceptional sources of expense, like war, or burial of the poor dying in time of pest. Such documents will contribute much to the history of Ypres; particularly, they make possible a study of its finances like that by Espinas on Douai or by Knipping on Cologne. They will furnish many concrete bits on the life of townsfolk in the Middle Ages and later. They will help to clarify the history of the county of Flanders, whose fortunes were so intimately bound up with Ypres among other towns. Also, they will aid in tracking those international interests in which the Netherlanders of that time were involved.

This first volume makes these documents available only to 1316. Two more volumes, completing the first installment, are to reach only to the close of the democratic régime of 1325-1329. This is indeed a slow pace. It seems due, however, at least chiefly, to the fullness with which the material is given and to the care with which the editors are doing their part. Whoever gleans here will find his advantage ministered to in every reasonable way. Indeed the whole of the third volume of this installment is to be devoted to statistical tables, lists of certain officers, a glossary, an elaborate index, and possibly some *pièces justificatives*.

E. W. Dow.

A Suffolk Hundred in the Year 1283. The Assessment of the Hundred of Blackbourne for a Tax of One Thirtieth, and a Return showing the Land Tenure there. Edited by Edgar Powell. (Cambridge, University Press, 1910, pp. xxxiv, 121.) In this handsome volume Mr. Powell has edited and analyzed with scholarly care some documents illustrative of economic conditions in the hundred of Blackbourne, county of Suffolk, near the close of the thirteenth century. The principal document is a subsidy roll of unusual interest since it records not only the name of each taxable and the total money value of his property, but also states the quantity and money value of the different kinds of grain and the number and money value of the different kinds of stock constituting that property. Moreover, from contemporary records the editor has been able to determine the status of a number of the people named in the lists. A second document, derived from a *quo warranto* return, gives details of the tenures of the free lands held in the hundred from the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds. Extents of four manors, dating from the year 1302 and describing the services and payments due from the villein tenements, are of considerable interest. In notes on the several villages of the hundred Mr. Powell summarizes the contents of many nearly contemporaneous *inquisitions post mortem*, manorial records, references in assize rolls, etc.; and for purposes of comparison gives statistics of the present population, acreage, and number of inhabited houses.

Le Domostroï (Ménagier Russe du XVI^e Siècle). Traduction et Commentaire. Par E. Duchesne. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. 168.) This is one of the many excellent contributions which French scholars have made to the study of Russian history. It places in the hands of students not reading Russian a well-edited text of an invaluable, and, at the same time, highly interesting source for the sixteenth century. In addition to a translation of the text, M. Duchesne gives a brief summary of the controversy occasioned by the existence of two versions of the Domostroï: the Konchine or short version discovered in 1848, and the longer edition belonging to the Historical Society of Moscow. He reviews the arguments of I. S. Nekrasov in support of the more probable authenticity of the latter, but agrees with A. V. Mikhailov against Nekrasov in favor of the shorter text as being closer to the unknown original. He accepts the prevalent opinion, which assigns the original compilation of the treatise to Silvester. As to its historical value, he disagrees with K. S. Aksakov who believes it a mere imaginary picture, and holds with A. Afanasyev and Porfiriev that it reflects faithfully the economy of the average well-to-do household in the Moscow of the period.

If any comment might be made upon the text which M. Duchesne adopts, it would be upon the freedom with which he has omitted here and there passages in his judgment unimportant. This exercise of

censorship is perhaps to be regretted in view of the desirability of a complete text. Would one omit from an edition of *The Babee's Boke* of 1475, for example, the quaint etiquette about caring for the nose, because it might seem, to use M. Duchesne's language, "peu décente"? All the omissions, however, are duly acknowledged in the notes; and these in turn are a useful supplement to the text. A list of the various manuscripts of the *Domostroï*, given among the appendixes, and a table of variations by chapters, are serviceable in following the controversy over the long and short versions.

C. E. FRYER.

Commercial Relations of England and Scotland, 1603-1707. By Theodora Keith, B.A. With a preface by W. Cunningham, D.D., Archdeacon of Ely. (Cambridge, University Press, 1910, pp. xxiii, 210.) This little volume forms the first of a projected series of *Girton College Studies*. Based upon an intelligent and painstaking use of original materials and an adequate reading of the secondary literature, it is a real contribution to an important aspect of the history of England and Scotland in the seventeenth century. While such subjects as Scottish trade relations with England, Ireland, the Colonies, and the Continent, attempts at settlement in the New World, and the growth of manufactures, are handled with reasonable fullness, the main interest centres about the effect of the union of the crowns on these questions and their effect in turn upon the later incorporating union of 1707. The fact is established that commercial considerations played a greater rôle in keeping the two countries apart during most of the seventeenth century than has been generally recognized; the unsatisfactory nature of the union under the Commonwealth is made clear; and the new conditions after the Restoration are emphasized which made the closer union a necessity, albeit a bitter one to many.

Miss Keith in order to enforce the leading points of her thesis has indulged in overmuch repetition, and in her copious extracts from the sources she has preserved the archaic spelling, which, while it helps to preserve the quaint flavor of the original, adds to the difficulty of the reader. Archdeacon Cunningham contributes an appreciative preface in which he brings out the value of Miss Keith's contribution; but he is a bit optimistic in thinking that, but for commercial difficulties, a religious adjustment might have been brought about between the two countries. The theocratic element in Scotch Presbyterianism was something that the majority of Englishmen could never be brought to accept. There is a full list of authorities, but, alas, no index.

A. L. C.

The First Duke and Duchess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By the author of *A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby*. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xiii, 287.) It is not easy to say what one likes about

a volume which has for its preface the comprehensive disclaimer that "The compiler of these pages does not labour under the delusion that he has written a book", but from his study arm-chair has placed in the reader's hands passages from other volumes and manuscripts which throw light on the lives of the first Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. If, indeed, he had been content with this and not added the "few remarks, either of introduction or retrospection", which unfortunately cannot be, as he says, "skipped at will", his work might have been rated, perhaps, higher than it now will be. The worthy pair whose lives he here depicts no doubt deserved a biography, since other and less eminent individuals have their memories thus embalmed. One may not be wholly certain, however, that this volume, despite their claims to such immortality, quite meets the case, though it contains a summary of pretty much all found elsewhere and in some cases not easily found in print, together with some new material. But with all its beauty of printed form, reflecting great credit on its publishers, it still remains a curious biography of two curious people. It throws little new light upon those tolerably well-known figures whom it describes, nor does it alter our judgment of them in any appreciable degree. The one great charge against the duke, that of cowardice or treachery in his flight to the Continent after Marston Moor, has already been pretty well disproved; the one great charge against his second wife, the disease of *cacoethes scribendi*, her own voluminous works have more than proved. This, and whatever else there was left to say, is here set down with much verbosity. One may regret the superfluous, trite, and sometimes irritating comment, the occasional lack of adequate historical setting, the superfluity of adjectives, above all the decline and fall of Wotton's famous joke about ambassadors into the form it finds here (p. 8). But there remains, none the less, a good deal worth saying, and if one cannot agree with it all, if, as in the case of the composite account of Marston Moor, he would sometimes desire more references, he may still find here much of curious interest and something of real value not easily accessible elsewhere. Yet one may still prefer the author's previous "misfortune" which led "his readers over rather muddy roads into somewhat shady places" to these "smooth paths paved with the strictest propriety", "these regions 'of sweetness and delight' where they may bask in the sunshine of unmitigated respectability", to use the author's own verbiage. For *The Curious Case of Lady Purbeck* was a much more interesting book.

W. C. A.

J.-P. Brissot: Mémoires (1754-1793). In two volumes. Publié avec Étude Critique et Notes par Cl. Perroud. [Mémoires et Documents relatifs aux XVIII^e et XIX^e Siècles.] (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. li, 401; 405.) Any one who has made use of M. Perroud's *Lettres de Madame Roland* and his *Mémoires de Madame Roland* must

have anticipated a contribution of permanent value to the study of the French Revolution in his promised critical edition of the memoirs of Brissot. Such expectation is fully justified by the present work. The problem which confronted M. Perroud was a difficult one. The only edition of Brissot's memoirs of any importance was that of M. de Montrol in four volumes published in 1830-1832. This edition was early regarded with suspicion, some critics holding that it was entirely apocryphal, while the more lenient accused the editors of making extensive additions. The solution of the question was rendered more difficult by the fact that the original manuscripts which M. Montrol claimed to have in his possession have disappeared. The question had therefore to be decided largely by internal evidence. M. Perroud's conclusions which he sets forth with detailed evidence in his critical preface already published in part in the *Révolution Française* are as follows: that Brissot did leave memoirs but that the edition of M. Montrol does consist in large part of interpolations. Of the 1300 pages of the edition of 1830 he finds that 600 pages were taken from other works though for the most part from those of Brissot himself. A hundred pages appear to M. Perroud suspicious, while another hundred consist of letters written or received by Brissot. In dealing with this varied material M. Perroud carefully separates the wheat from the chaff. The correspondence he removes with the intention of publishing it together with other letters under the title of *Correspondance de Brissot*; the suspicious pages he retains, but prints them in smaller type; the clearly interpolated matter he likewise puts in smaller type or else suppresses it altogether according to the demands of the context. But in every case where he has deviated from the text of M. Montrol he clearly indicates the fact with his reasons for the change.

After all this sifting there remain about 500 pages of the original edition which are certainly Brissot's own work and form his real memoirs. They divide naturally into two parts: the first dealing with his childhood and youth and covering the period of his life up to 1787, the second consisting of his account of his arrest and two *projets de défense*. The lacunae fall for the most part within the years of his greatest activity as a leader in the Revolution. What is left is, however, of great value. The story of his youth not only throws light on Brissot's personal character but also illuminates certain phases of pre-Revolutionary unrest; while his plans for defense serve to clarify his aim during the Revolution. The value of the edition is increased by copious notes, a list of Brissot's works, and a brief discussion of his various portraits. M. Perroud's work is then a conclusive evidence of the danger of relying on uncritically edited memoirs and at the same time it furnishes a firm foundation for a further study of Brissot.

ELOISE ELLERY.

Les Mavroyéni: Histoire d'Orient (de 1700 à nos Jours). Par Théodore Blancard. In two volumes. (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1909, pp. xv, 763, 824.) The 1500 pages of these two volumes are based in part upon the author's earlier work (*Les Mavroyéni: Essai d'Étude Additionnelle à l'Histoire Moderne de la Grèce, de la Turquie, et de la Roumanie*, Paris, 1893). The first book consisted chiefly of documents, which are in some cases reprinted in the present work, but frequently only a reference is given to the edition of 1893. A large number of additional documents, however, are now published for the first time. Unfortunately their origin is not always indicated. Many are translated into French, but some remain in the original modern Greek. References to secondary works are frequent, yet there is a lack of discrimination shown, and on many occasions, when a definite statement is made as the basis of a series of significant inferences or important conclusions, no authority which can be traced is given. The method and accuracy of the author and editor are therefore open to criticism. But of his optimism and industry no one can have doubt.

And now what of the Mavroyéni? There is little doubt that the authentic history of the family begins in Paros. The most celebrated descendant of this stock was Nicholas Mavroyéni, who entering Turkish service became Hospodar of Wallachia. There as elsewhere in the last quarter of the eighteenth century he endeavored to maintain Turkish authority, thus incurring the hatred of the Roumanian gentry and the jealousy of officials at Constantinople. Finally he was strangled by order from Constantinople. This not unusual end to a brilliant administrative career following his endeavors to mitigate certain tendencies of Turkish rule served to preserve in Greek minds an affectionate memory. Other representatives of his family rose to moderate and safer rank in Turkish service, while in several cases Greek nationalism enlisted their succor. One, however, continuing in Turkish service became physician to Abdul Hamid II. He has left some interesting notes as to the life and characteristics of his imperial patient (II. 39 ff.). But may we not imagine that in general "he must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil"?

In the main the second volume is devoted to uneven yet benevolent memoirs of less notable members of the family. On the whole, therefore, the chief value of the books lies in the documents, many of which cast a certain light upon events in the history of the Eastern question, or which serve to illustrate conditions and characteristics of Levantine life during the last two centuries. Few people will read these volumes. A number of students may occasionally use them with profit, but that is to say also with caution.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

British Credit in the Last Napoleonic War. By Audrey Cunningham, B.A. With an appendix containing a reprint of *Des Finances de*

l'Angleterre, by H. Lasalle. (Cambridge, University Press, 1910, pp. vii, 146.) This essay, the second of the *Girton College Series*, treats of Napoleon's Continental System as an attack on British public credit. Nominally the system forbade all commercial intercourse with Great Britain. In practice, exports thither were permitted, at times on a quite extensive scale. In 1810 Great Britain received from the Continent by Napoleon's consent two million quarters of wheat, worth in that season of scarcity ten millions sterling. Payment, in the absence of countervailing British exports, would be in gold; hence the entire system, with its exceptions of this nature, has been ascribed to a survival in Napoleon of the crude Mercantilist view that a nation's wealth consisted of its exports, while imports, since they drew away its gold, were a national loss. Miss Cunningham's diagnosis is more flattering to the Corsican. According to the view here presented, his purpose in the system and its drain upon British gold was not so much to annihilate Great Britain's wealth as so to deplete her gold reserve that the home credit of the government and of the Bank of England must collapse. An avowal by Napoleon of such a design has not been discovered by the essayist, but facts which sustain her view are marshalled with skill. The evil experience of France from the excessive issue of public loans and paper currency under the Old Régime, where the resulting financial difficulties culminated in the Revolution; the prevailing opinion of contemporary French publicists that similar dangers were ripening in England from the survival there of a like system of borrowing and banking; Napoleon's acquaintance with the views of these publicists, especially De Guer, and his own aversion to public debt and paper currency—these subjects, with accompanying details, are exploited by the essayist in the first portion of her work, and with the concluding chapters on the Continental System and its effects and failure as an attack on British credit, they constitute an able discussion and argument of her thesis.

The reprint of Lasalle's work, published in 1803, occupies sixty pages. It is an unfavorable analysis of contemporary British public finance.

H. M. BOWMAN.

The Governance of Empire. By P. A. Silburn, D.S.O., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Natal. (London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. x, 347.) Mr. Silburn describes himself as a colonial; according to the preface, his purpose in writing under the title, *The Governance of Empire*, is "to present a colonial view of the imperial idea". This promises well, if only as a colonial supplement to the literature of imperialism issuing from English sources. But the anticipation of perhaps a new point of departure in the discussion of the imperial problem ends in disappointment: one finishes the book with the clear impression that there is nothing distinctive in the colonial view of the imperial idea, unless it be its somewhat late repetition of what has been written frequently elsewhere.

This, it may be suggested, is equivalent to saying that Mr. Silburn's work is superfluous; and criticism might stop here, except that the work seems to call for further comment. Of the two parts into which the book falls, the latter bears all the marks of a campaign pamphlet of the Northcliffe stamp, inspired by the approach of the first general election in 1910. The former pursues an historical and analytical review of federal and imperial government from the Achaian League to the last conference of colonial prime ministers in London. This too ambitious task becomes little more than the piecing together of free abstracts from a few standard authors. With the necessity for an immediate federation of the empire as a thesis, and an all-red imperialism as a policy, the author easily finds from his historical survey that the "lessons of history" all go to support his particular view of the imperial idea. Such special pleading may be conceded to a pamphleteer. It no more merits discussion than the loose and inaccurate statements upon which it is based merit criticism.

Mr. Silburn shares in the panic, common in all recent general elections, that the empire is about to disintegrate. Strangely enough he attributes the approaching disaster to socialism. Is this perhaps an echo of Unionist platform oratory, or only a curious survival of mid-Victorian prejudice in a distant colony? Socialism, it seems, is responsible for nationalism in Australia; and Mr. Silburn sees in colonial nationalism nothing but a disruptive force. By a simple inversion of the logical process he argues that because there is a nationalistic party in Canada, the Dominion must be going over to socialism! To combat the evil the empire must be federated without delay, and the House of Lords, as the safeguard of society, strengthened! Most astonishing of all, in view of the coming naval war with Germany, which Mr. Silburn assumes to be inevitable, is his proposal immediately to sink the German fleet, or after sequestering it to confine the naval armament of Germany within restricted limits (pp. 258-259)! Between socialism in Australia and jingoism of this type, it is not difficult to decide from what quarter the empire is most threatened.

C. E. FRYER.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volume XLIII., October, 1909-June, 1910. (Boston, the Society, 1910, pp. xx, 754.) Much the most remarkable thing in this volume is the account which the youthful Henry Adams wrote for his brother in March, 1861, of the Secession Winter. It may well be doubted whether any other American youth of twenty-two since Alexander Hamilton could have written contemporaneously such a survey of a session. Others papers of high interest, aside from certain memoirs of deceased members, are that of Mr. Charles Francis Adams on Washington and Cavalry, that of Professor Channing on the American Board of Commissioners of Customs, and that of Mr. Andrew M. Davis on the currency pamphlets of John Valen-

tine and Hugh Vans. Most of the volume, however, is made up of documentary pieces. Of these the most interesting group is that of the war letters of Dr. Seth Rogers, 1862-1863, surgeon in one of the black regiments on the Carolina coast. Next in interest the reviewer would rate the first draft of Hamilton's report to Washington on the constitutionality of a national bank. Others, mentioned in order of chronology, are two tracts of the Davenport-Paget controversy, a body of letters to President Joseph Willard from English correspondents, a series of letters of Noah Webster to Timothy Pickering, a political letter of Isaac Hill, 1828, an important one of William B. Lewis to Jackson, 1839, John Quincy Adams's lecture on the Opium War, and a group of letters of George Bancroft to President Polk, chiefly concerning the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The Early Courts of Pennsylvania. By William H. Loyd of the Philadelphia Bar. (Boston, The Boston Book Company, 1910, pp. ix, 287.) With the appearance of this volume by one of its lecturers, the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania enters upon the publication of post-graduate monographs. Mr. Loyd labors under two necessary limitations in this work, namely, the lecture basis for a book and the nature of his field wherein a critical consideration of William Penn is liable to the charge of *lèse-majesté*. Yet, while his work is more or less technical and is intended for students of the law, he has produced a generally valuable and readable survey of court development (1) in the experimental stage before 1701, (2) in the period of permanent growth to the Revolution, and (3) in the constitutional era previous to the code revision of 1836, together with an excellent historical chapter on that most interesting Pennsylvania subject, Equity, and chapters on two courts, Register's and Orphans', and on Road Viewing Provisions. In this has been shown the necessity of a historical study of the colonial basis of the Pennsylvania system in order to account not only for departures from the common law, but the methods of equity and other features of the state's courts. The second limitation has been overcome to a certain degree, but, while one appreciates the author's scholarly attitude, one also wishes evidences of a stronger grasp of the great fundamental basis of such a survey, the half-century or more of struggle between democracy, as led chiefly by the Pennsylvania commoner, David Lloyd, and the paternal vice-royalty of William Penn. This grasp is all the more needful as Lloyd was the greatest single influence in the development of the courts. It must be confessed, however, that the author has shown more than the usual judicial appreciation of both these influences. In the use of authorities, there are marks of thoughtful care on every page, so that one is greatly surprised to find such a cardinal one as the Lloyd docket of 1709-1732 not even mentioned, nor any consideration given to the work of that Revolutionary reconstructor of almost everything in Pennsylvania, including the courts, Justice George Bryan. On

the other hand, he has worked out more carefully than others the influence of Welsh institutions on Pennsylvania through David Lloyd and his compatriots, especially in the matter of equity provisions. He has done a service also in pointing out the need of further monographic work in this field. The volume has a fair index, but a university publication should insist on a little more severity in typographical proof-reading. Mr. Loyd has rendered a real service to both historical students and those devoted to a deeper understanding of American and Pennsylvania law.

BURTON ALVA KONKLE.

Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1763-1774. By Clarence Edwin Carter, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Illinois College. (Washington, The American Historical Association, 1910, pp. ix, 223.) Great Britain came into the possession of the Illinois Country by virtue of the adjustments with France after the Seven Years' War; but Lord Shelburne insisted that the English title was based upon the discovery and settlement of the Atlantic seaboard, and that the infinite parallels forming the north and south boundaries of the colonies included the Western country. Professor Carter deals with the relations that existed between the British government and the French settlements on the left bank of the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Ohio, during the period from the treaty of 1763 to the advent of the Americans under George Rogers Clark. No letter or document that throws light on the subject seems to have escaped this indefatigable searcher; and he has grouped the result of his findings in four chapters based on original researches and three chapters in which the work of others has been supplemented and subjected to a critical examination. For the towns themselves the period was one of arrested development. St. Louis, newly founded, drew to itself the more enterprising settlers; the expulsion of the Jesuits had left the entire country with but one priest; and the once formidable Fort Chartres had become a victim to the ravages of the Mississippi River. The materials to work upon, therefore, pertain rather to local than to general history. Moreover, the English government regarded the Western country, in the language of Lord North, as "the habitation of bears and beavers, with very few inhabitants; at present in a very disorderly and ungovernable condition". Hence the connection between the governing country and the remote settlements was rather on paper than actual; and the government itself, as Mr. Carter finds, was *de facto* rather than *de jure*. In short, this exhaustive study shows that while the plans for civil government were many and often elaborate, the actual authority was exercised usually by the commandant. The topical method of treatment leads to frequent repetition and to interruption of the sequence of events, save in the chapter devoted to the various schemes for a colony on the lower Ohio. In the effort to preserve a critical attitude towards his subject, the author has eliminated much matter that would have enlivened his discussion; and at times his

English is so involved as to make the reading difficult. Not the least valuable portion of the essay is the marshalling of sources, although longer acquaintance with the field of study will doubtless lead to a higher appreciation of the pioneer work done by some of this author's predecessors who had not at their service the documents more recently brought to light.

CHARLES MOORE.

The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth. By Charles Ramsdell Lingley, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XXXVI., no. 2.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. 218.) Dr. Lingley has presented a very satisfactory account of the transition of Virginia from colony to state. The volume traces the developments in Virginia during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, and discusses in detail the events of the years 1774-1776. In a concluding chapter an account is given of the revision of the laws and the struggle for religious freedom, matters which have a close bearing upon the Revolutionary movement. Dr. Lingley indicates, though perhaps not with sufficient distinctness, the fact that from a governmental standpoint the transition in Virginia was an orderly one, and that in the main it simply involved the assumption of complete power by those who for years had been the leaders in the House of Burgesses.

In general there is little criticism to be made upon the manner in which the author has done his work. It would have been well to have summed up in more definite form the essential unity and continuity of the Revolutionary movement as it reflected itself upon the governmental organization, and more attention might properly have been given to the Committee of Safety as the executive organ of the Revolutionary government. The chapter on the Constitution of 1776 is good, but might have profited from some comparative use of constitutions adopted by other states in 1776 and 1777. Dr. Lingley, however, confines himself strictly to Virginia, and perhaps this may have been the method leading to the best results in a purely monographic treatment of the subject. But a wider point of view and the use of available material upon the Revolutionary movement as a whole would probably have produced a study more satisfactory in some respects. Dr. Lingley's monograph is, however, of distinct value, and merits a place by the side of Dr. Cushing's excellent study on the *Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts* (*Columbia University Studies*, vol. VII.).

W. F. D.

Historic Shepherdstown. By Danske Dandridge. (Charlottesville, The Michie Company, Printers, 1910, pp. 362.) This book is both more and less than its title implies. The author gives such facts as can be learned of the early history of the community first known as Pack Horse

Settlement, then as Swearingen's Ferry, then as Mecklenburg, and finally as Shepherdstown, in West Virginia, but the book deals more largely with the whole region round about and even follows its *historiae personae* into fields remote. The Revolutionary period naturally receives most attention, for the materials for this period, though at best but fragmentary, are quantitatively larger than for others. The services performed by the troops from that region, particularly those led by Hugh Stephenson, Daniel Morgan, and Abraham Shepherd, are described with such fullness as the materials available permit. The journal of Henry Bedinger, of which the author made much use in her *George Michael Bedinger: a Kentucky Pioneer* (see the REVIEW for January, 1910, XV. 420), is quoted at length and is of particular interest for its account of conditions during the siege of Boston. Several chapters deal with the Berkeley County militia and their services in Virginia and elsewhere, and in these chapters the author has printed numerous letters not hitherto published. There are letters of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, Lachlan McIntosh, William Davies, and others. One chapter is devoted to James Rumsey and his experiments on the steam-boat. Although the material is not always well correlated the book is upon the whole a creditable piece of work in local history.

The Territorial Governors of the Old Northwest: a Study in Territorial Administration. By Dwight G. McCarty. (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1910, pp. 210.) This book is a study of the territorial government of the Old Northwest from the time of the American acquisition to the admission of Wisconsin into the Union in 1848.

The main purpose of the author has been to show the influence which the territorial governors had in shaping the policy and in the formation of the governments of the territories. Since the governors were given almost unlimited power, a record of their public acts becomes largely the history of the territory. The first two chapters are devoted to a general survey of the territory—the first showing the rich heritage of the territory in soil and climate and pointing out the influence which the rough frontier life had in developing the democratic spirit of the people; the second giving an account of the early attempts at government in the region.

The third and fourth chapters deal with the Ordinance of 1787 and the plan of government for the territory; also a statement of the powers, functions, and the importance of the territorial governor. Government during the first period was almost entirely in the hands of the governor with the assistance of three judges. During the second period, the colonies could elect members to the legislature, and Congress appointed legislative councilmen who assumed legislative powers. The governors, however, were given almost despotic power and herein lies the great influence which they had in shaping the policies and laws of the territory.

With this as a basis, the following chapters are devoted to the working out of the system of government as provided by the Ordinance of 1787. The government was first organized as a whole with Arthur St. Clair as governor and to him was given the task of working out a system of government over this vast wilderness of isolated settlements, including the hostile forces of the French, English, and Indians.

After the admission of Ohio into the Union, the author shows how the remaining country was successively organized into the Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin territories under the original ordinance, and the remaining chapters are devoted to Governor Harrison of the Indiana territory, Governor Edwards of the Illinois territory, Governors Hull, Cass, and Mason of the territory of Michigan, and Governors Dodge and Doty of the territory of Wisconsin.

The book is not a detailed history, but it rather shows the forces at work and points out the important part played by the governors. It is supplemented by copious notes and a good bibliography and analytical index. In mechanical execution the book is characteristic of those issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa, and reflects much credit upon the society and its superintendent and editor.

The Writings of James Madison. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. Volume IX., 1819-1836. (New York, Putnams, 1910, pp. xxii, 666.) Mr. Hunt concludes his admirable series with a volume considerably thicker than its predecessors. In proportion to the mass of extant material the last seventeen years of Madison's life are traversed somewhat lightly. Where the Congressional edition of forty-five years ago printed over five hundred letters, he prints about a hundred and fifty, and some of these in the awkward compression and obscurity of foot-notes overrunning the page. But Madison had by this time ceased to be a man of action, and in his comments on the events which he surveyed from his place of retirement there is a certain sameness, so that compression is possible. Mr. Hunt has retained nearly all the important letters, especially those concerned with the interpretation of the Constitution, and has added some new letters of interest, especially from the collections hitherto preserved by the Chicago Historical Society. Room is found for "Jonathan and Mary Bull", the speech in the Virginia Convention of 1829-1830; and some other important documents not letters. Madison's will is also added, and an index, which seems very good, to the whole set of volumes except the third and fourth, which had a separate index of their own. Thus is worthily concluded a series begun in 1900, which has been maintained with great intelligence of editing, and which must long remain the standard edition of Madison's writings.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

Morris Ketchum Jesup: a Character-Sketch. By William Adams Brown. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, pp. ix, 247.) This

book, which owing to the lack of available material is limited to a character-sketch rather than a biography, "is the story of a representative life, a life whose activities affected the welfare of many men, and whose services have left their permanent record in institutions of far-reaching influence". Morris Ketchum Jesup was "the ideal American layman", for, although originally trained for business, he developed sympathies and interests for "whatever enlarges and enriches human life".

Born in Connecticut in 1830, he early came to New York where, as banker and director of corporations, he became extraordinarily successful. Yet despite his many business interests he became so absorbed in charitable work that in 1884 he retired from business to devote his thought, time, and fortune to religious, philanthropic, educational, and civic interests. His activity in these fields may be judged from a mention of some of the positions he held from time to time: president of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York; president of the American Museum of Natural History; one of the founders and president of the Y. M. C. A.; president of the Peary Arctic Club; president of the American Sunday School Union; member of both the Peabody and the General Education Boards; and a member of many other institutions of a similar character. In this congenial work he continued active till his death which occurred in January, 1908.

The book should prove valuable reading not only to those who may be personally interested but to many others as well, for it touches upon the history of many important institutions and movements and shows the many possibilities for doing good that are open to a man of the character of Mr. Jesup.

J. F. PEAKE.

The Illinois State Historical Library published in 1899, as vol. I., no. 1, of its publications, *Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860*, by Edmund J. James. A new edition of that work, revised and enlarged by William Franklin Scott of the University of Illinois, has just been issued by the library, with the title *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879* [Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. VI., Biographical Series, vol. I., pp. cvi, 610]. The book is introduced by a valuable historical survey, eighty pages in extent, of the Illinois press during the period treated, which also sheds light on political history and methods in the state. The first section of the bibliography (pp. 363) is a descriptive list of newspapers and periodicals chronologically treated within an alphabetical arrangement of towns. The vicissitudes of name, editorial charge, and political affiliation are set forth, often with considerable fullness, and indication is given where files of the publication may be found. Another section lists, under an alphabetical arrangement, first according to the location of the libraries, secondly, according to the place of publication, the issues of Illinois newspapers in libraries within the state. A similar list shows what issues

of these papers exist in libraries outside of Illinois. There are also a chronological list of newspapers issued before 1850, an index of the publications mentioned in the volume, a separate index of persons, and another of the counties in which the publications were issued. There are photographic reproductions of a few of the earliest newspapers published within the state.

Academy of Pacific Coast History, Publications. Volume I. (Berkeley, University of California, 1910, pp. 358.) The new Academy of Pacific Coast History makes an excellent beginning by publishing this handsome volume, chiefly composed of documentary materials, with several facsimiles of titles or pages of the documents. Professor C. C. Plehn's account of the San Francisco Clearing-house Certificates of 1907-1908 was mentioned in these pages upon its appearance as a separate pamphlet. Professor R. W. Kelsey's history of the United States Consulate in California, without slighting the ordinary features of consular business, is principally a study of the political and diplomatic activity of the one American consul at Monterey, Thomas O. Larkin, whose papers are preserved in the wonderful Bancroft Collection at Berkeley. It helps in many particulars toward a better understanding of the acquisition of California by the United States. The rest of the book consists of documents, well and sufficiently edited. Three deal with the expedition of Gaspar de Portolá of 1769-1770—namely, the official summary (rare print), Portolá's diary (manuscript), and the *Diario Historico* of Miguel Costansó (Mexico, 1770). There is also a brief diary of one who was a member of the Donner party; and a beginning is made of the papers of the Vigilance Committee of 1851 by printing its constitution and the list of its members. The work of editing the volume has been mostly done by Mr. Frederick J. Teggart.

Le Dernier Évêque du Canada Français, Monseigneur de Pontbriand, 1740-1760. Par Vicomte du Breil de Pontbriand. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1910, pp. 326.) The somewhat obscure and neglected figure of the last Bishop of New France deserved greater prominence in history. Justice has been done to his memory by a great-nephew of the saintly prelate. By judiciously utilizing the available sources, mostly second-hand, the author assigns to his venerable ancestor the true part—a very important one—he played in the events, religious and political, that marked the close of the French domination in America.

Mgr. Pontbriand's episcopate of eighteen years (1742-1760) comprises two distinct periods. The first was a time of reorganization and of pastoral labor. Entering generously on his humble and arduous career, he never once looked back, nor returned to the mother-country. The too rapid succession of his three immediate predecessors had left much to restore and consolidate. He set to work with truly apostolic zeal, visiting the widely scattered settlements, unsparingly distributing God's word,

and providing withal for the spiritual advancement of the clergy and religious sisterhoods.

The second period of Pontbriand's biography begins with the outbreak of the Seven Years' War (1754). Not only is it contemporaneous with the tragic events that heralded the downfall of New France, but his very life was interwoven with the alternate fortunes of his fellow-countrymen. As occasion required, the pastor's voice was raised in turn to exhort and advise, to console and fortify his flock. The dispersion of the Acadians, with its consequent dangers for their faith, the brilliant feats of arms of the French commanders, the fatal battle of the heights of Abraham, all find an echo and a lesson in the bishop's *mandements*. Judiciously and appropriately quoted, these form, in our opinion, the chief feature of this biography, a parallel history, so to speak, of that eventful period. Though written in the somewhat mannered style of the day, they are replete with the unction of genuine charity and aptly interwoven with texts from Holy Scripture.

The brokenhearted and dying pastor fulfilled his mission to the last. From his retreat in Montreal, he urged his people to co-operate with the brave Lévis in his last engagement at St. Foy (1760), where a brilliant French victory ended the fight for Canada.

The author concludes by a just tribute to the liberality of British institutions compared to the hostile attitude towards the Church exhibited by the French government of the day. We must regret that he has been unable to control, by later historical publications, certain appreciations by the author of *Montcalm and Lévis*. A few geographical inaccuracies have likewise escaped his attention. But such trifling blemishes hardly detract from the merits of an otherwise reliable and recommendable work.

The History of Kings County, Nova Scotia, Heart of the Acadian Land. Giving a Sketch of the French and their Expulsion; and a History of the New England Planters who came in their Stead, with many Genealogies, 1604-1910. By Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, M.A., D.C.L. (Salem, Mass., Salem Press Company, 1910, pp. xii, 808.) It is because Kings County in Nova Scotia is the scene of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 and was settled thereafter by New England planters that gives this book more than a local interest.

Concerning the Acadian expulsion, Dr. Eaton presents a judicial narrative of the well-known facts rather than a controversial discussion of the justice or injustice of the deportation. His general attitude largely harmonizes with that of Professor Edward Channing in his *History of the United States*. It is in effect that the Acadians unfortunately for themselves occupied a strategic location in the contest for the possession of the New World, towards the decision of which their removal materially aided. Only one like the author born in the county of Kings could describe with such accuracy of detail the various settle-

ments of the Acadians, the location of their roads, dykes, and habitations, and the existing remnants of their tragic expulsion. It is in this minute and accurate setting of the scene that the value of Dr. Eaton's contribution on this subject to the historian largely consists.

The coming of the New England planters is by far the most important feature of the book in general historic interest. In a paper read before the American Historical Association in 1890 (see *Annual Report* for 1891, pp. 41-42) the writer of this review first made public the facts of the earlier New England migration between 1760 and 1770 whereby the fourteen "old townships" of Acadia received their settlement. Dr. Eaton's account is limited to two only of the original townships, those of Horton and Cornwallis in Kings County, but the description of the causes and manner of their settlement is applicable to the entire migration. With such thoroughness is it written that even the towns are traced, mainly in Connecticut but in part also in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, to which the original grantees belonged. Successive chapters devoted to county government; to roads, travelling, and dykes; to the chief industries; to houses, furniture, and dress; and to marriages; domestic life, slaves, etc.; reveal the all-pervading influence of New England in the Acadian land. The subsequent Loyalist migration with its potent influence on the social and intellectual life is likewise well set forth. The book must thus always prove a veritable mine of detailed information to any future historian who may deal with New England migrations.

The work is well printed, but two volumes might have proved of more convenient proportions. It would, moreover, be difficult to mention any other county history that combines such excellence of literary form with historical accuracy.

BENJAMIN RAND.

El General Paredes y Arrillaga. Su Gobierno en Jalisco, sus Movimientos Revolucionarios, sus Relaciones con el General Santa Anna, etc., segun su Propio Archivo. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García.] Tomo XXXII. (Mexico, Bouret, 1910, pp. 7, 264.) General Paredes, to Mexicans an important figure as soldier, politician, and chief magistrate, is of particular interest in the United States because he gained the presidency as an advocate of war with this country, and did in fact order his troops to attack Taylor. Señor García had the good fortune some years since to obtain his papers, numbering about 5000 pieces, and he is now giving us the benefit of this acquisition. The present volume contains letters that passed between Paredes and many of the leading men of his nation from July 5, 1833, to November 12, 1844—principally in 1842-1844. The most interesting subjects, especially for Americans, are two. The first is the explanation of his domestic political policy (see particularly pp. 41-43, 46-47, and 50-54). He compared the congressional system that

had prevailed in Mexico to a council of war in which generals, officers, and privates should decide questions by a majority vote; and he desired to confine political power to the well-to-do classes, who had an interest in maintaining order. In 1842 he earnestly recommended this plan to Santa Anna, who had been given an opportunity to reshape the destinies of his country; but Santa Anna did not follow the advice, and Paredes (though ostensibly for another reason) inaugurated the revolution which overthrew him in December, 1844. The preliminaries of that movement form the second principal subject, with which portions of the first half (notably pp. 57-62) and the greater part of the latter half of the volume are concerned. Particularly interesting (p. 182) is the mention of rumors in October, 1844, that two revolutions were already afoot: one in favor of the Congress, and the other to make Santa Anna supreme protector, that is to say, permanent autocrat. Numerous light but valuable editorial touches are to be commended, and also the intimation of the preface that more of these important papers are to be printed.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

La Intervención Francesa en México segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. Decima Parte. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García. Tomo XXXIII.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1910, pp. 264.) This tenth volume of documents from the papers of Marshal Bazaine contains seventy-six letters and telegrams originating between September 11 and November 15, 1865. Interest in the contents of the volume will centre in the evidence presented upon the relations of the United States with the contending parties in Mexico. It cannot be said that the publication necessitates modification of already established views upon that situation. Yet here are useful detailed reports from Vice-Consul Wurtemberg and General Mejia, stationed in Matamoras, upon the assistance given to their Republican opponents from the Federal headquarters at Brownsville. Wurtemberg considered that the greatest danger sprang from inability to place any reliance whatever upon loyalty of Mexicans in Matamoras to the French and the Empire. Then there are significant negotiations between Bazaine and certain Texans, looking to service against any Federal forces that might invade Mexico.

Señor García has sad difficulty in printing the English text of certain letters (see pp. 45, 50, 243, 250). A reviewer may not safely proceed very far upon inference as to the probable reading of manuscripts, but certainly the editor who occasionally inserts the warning “[sic]” after an error may be held responsible for many more of the same kind which are not thus noted. Accurate editing and careful proof-reading are minimum requirements for the printing of documents.

C. A. DUNIWAY.